THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1795. [N° 1724.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To the PRINTER of the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

THE learned diſquiſition on TITLES and OFFICES, in your laſt paper, by *Aletheia*, is ſo tinctured with *ſpiritual ariſtocracy*, that I am again called forth to anſwer him with a little *temporal democracy*.

In order to bring conviction at once to his reader, *Aletheia* gives a long enumeration of the *temporal* offices recognized in the United States of America, inferring thereby, a creation of ſpiritual titles and dignities. It is very true (and the writer hereof, while he admits the fact, is grateful for the creation of ſuch titles) that we have a PRESIDENT, *Repreſentatives*, *Miniſters*, and *Conſuls*, *Generals* and *Lieutenants*, *Collectors*, *Comptrollers*, *Naval Officers*, *Surveyors*, and *Inſpectors* of the *Cuſtoms*, and *Exciſe*. Theſe are titles indiſputably neceſſary for the organization and eſtabliſhment of a Republican form of Government. Againſt the creation of all *unneceſſary* offices, titles and *dignities* of any deſcription, Congreſs has carefully guarded. How ſtrange would it ſound to a Citizen of the United States, to hear, "That in the Upper Houſe of Congreſs his Grace the Duke of Pennſylvania had brought forward a motion, for extending the privilege of nobility; which was ſeconded by the Earl of Maſſachuſetts, and carried without a diviſion." How inſulting to be told, that in the ſame Houſe "the Biſhop of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland had moved for a reviſion and amendment of the laws reſpecting tythes, firſt fruits, pluralities, &c. &c.—and which was granted." Or, ſuppoſe we were to read in the Newport Mercury, a paragraph to this effect—"The Court at Philadelphia, was laſt Wedneſday unuſually attended by the Clergy, being the firſt Drawing-Room ſince the death of the Biſhop of Virginia."—I would aſk Mr. *Aletheia*, why he did not deſcant on the word *Office*, until he arrived at a *Lord* High Chamberlain, a *Lord* Preſident, a *Lord* Privy Seal, or a *Lord* Biſhop?

The ſcraps of Latin, with which the high ſtrained production of *Aletheia* is interlarded, would have ſuited the cauſe of The *Right Reverends* better, on the other ſide of the Atlantic.—While the HIERARCHS of old, kept the world wrapt up in ignorance, and ſuperſtition, a ſcrap of a language not univerſally known, carried in it ſomething ſo marvellous, that the multitude gave credit to each pedantic ſcribbler. When "the benefit of Clergy" in certain crimes, was firſt granted to criminals, very few, except Prieſts and Stateſmen, could either read or write. Ignorance is the footſtool of Ariſtocracy. In thoſe days, ſuch ſway had the Church in Europe, and ſuch was the abuſe of *Spiritual*-Offices, that a rapacious Pope kept Europe under contribution; and when his coffers were unfilled, he thundered his BULLS and Anathemas upon the crowned Ruffians whom he commanded, until they depoſited their gold and precious ſtones upon the Altar of Oppreſſion. In France, one fourth of the earnings of the peaſant, was computed to be ſwallowed up by *titled* prieſts—the day of retribution in that country hath at length arrived, and after many hundred years groaning under ſacerdotal rulers, the French have choſen for themſelves officers of every *neceſſary* deſcription—among whom, *Aletheia* cannot point out a Lord Biſhop.

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'Is he a Churchman? then he's fond of Power.'

POPE.

THE ſubject of clerical influence and uſurpation, has been of late a topic of much altercation, both within and without the walls of our legiſlature. A multitude of arguments have been drawn from the hiſtories of nations, in the different ages of the world to prove, that this State is in imminent danger of eccleſiaſtical tyranny. Had thoſe arguments been rightly applied, I am confident that every perſon, in the leaſt acquainted with the ſubject, muſt have been in a degree, convinced of their propriety. Every perſon muſt have ſeen, the plan purſued by the clergy, of a certain ſect of chriſtians in this ſtate, aided by ſome perhaps who are not in reality of any denomination of religion, to be at leaſt calculated to engroſs all power, both civil and eccleſiaſtical; and to plunge this ſtate, now the happieſt under heaven, into all the miſeries occaſioned by the hierarchies of Europe.

It is in free countries a maxim generally adopted, "that every man has an indiſputable right to the unmoleſted enjoyment of his religious opinions; whatever they may be." And equally adopted is the maxim, "that no man under a pretext of religion may violate the laws of a ſtate with impunity; unleſs ſuch laws require the commiſſion of moral evil, or prohibit the free enjoyment of opinions." I ſhall not therefore enter into any diſpute relative to matters of faith: but ſtate a few facts drawing their obvious conſequences, ſo far forth as they affect civil ſociety.

The clergy of all proteſtant countries have long been diſputing the divine right, of diocеſan epiſcopacy. As that is a matter in ſome meaſure foreign to my preſent purpoſe, I ſhall leave it ſtill with them to decide the point. For whether eccleſiaſtical authority, reſides in a general council, pope, diocеſan biſhop, or preſbytery, ſo long as the clergy confine their authority to matters merely ſpiritual, it is of no importance to the ſtate: But as epiſcopal hierarchies whenever eſtabliſhed, have according to the hiſtories of all ſuch ſtates, been continually encroaching on the authority of the civil magiſtrates, I think it not amiſs to ſketch a little, their progreſs. During the firſt and a conſiderable part of the ſecond century of our era, chriſtian miniſters applied themſelves to the proper duties of their office; in their humble ſtations, dealt out the bread of life, to the numerous converts daily added to the chriſtian church. Perſecution, and that the moſt terrible was of many the unhappy fate. At length they wiſely united and concerted plans to ſcreen themſelves from the unrelenting vengeance of their heathen adverſaries. Preſidents by voluntary election were choſen, whoſe buſineſs was, while in office, to convoke and preſide in the meetings of their brethren; and in the receſs to watch carefully the common welfare of the church; and give notice of an impending ſtorm. The preſidents, from ſuch innocent and worthy beginnings, by the acceſſions of numbers, and their own ſanctity of character, roſe under the title of biſhops, to hold, almoſt an unlimited authority, among their chriſtian brethren, as well in matters temporal as eccleſiaſtical. The ſame officers, naturally took the lead, when the church was ſufficiently ſtrong to withſtand the civil magiſtracy of the Roman empire, finally overturned it; and graſped both the temporal and ſpiritual ſword; and for ages exerciſed a tyranny over the bodies and minds of men, unequalled in the annals of hiſtory. True it is, that in moſt countries of that extenſive empire, the forms of civil government were upholden; but in ſuch a manner as to be ſubſervient to the deſigns of the hierarchy only. The civil arm could not reach the clergy, while they by various devices, would at any time, wreſt from the power of the law, all perſons whom they wiſhed to favor.—And, the ſovereignty of nations, long depended on the will of an haughty prelate. Though of late, thoſe hierarchies have loſt ſome part of their uſurped importance; yet in thoſe countries, the badges of epiſcopal tyranny ſtill remain. The ſupreme repreſentative or magiſtrate of ſuch nations, is always conſecrated and inducted into office by a prelate. Nor do ſome of that denomination of clergy in this ſtate, (in defiance of common ſenſe) heſitate to ſay; that all civil authority, rightfully conveyed, is derived from the biſhop, who alone has power, to inſtitute the magiſtracy. In England, monarchy and epiſcopacy have always gone hand in hand. An adopted maxim of James the firſt, was "no Biſhop, no King." Since his day, in each ſucceeding reign, the advocates for monarchy and arbitrary power, have found it neceſſary to ſupport the hierarchy. While the epiſcopal clergy, both in Great Britain and in this State, have been ſtrenuous advocates for monarchy. The words of the celebrated Mr. Hume, are (if I rightly remember) "With ſhame to the eſtabliſhed Church be it ſpoken, that civil liberty and puritaniſm, have ever gone hand in hand." The evils, ſpringing from an epiſcopal hierarchy, as hinted at above, have been *unwarrantably* made uſe of, by the oppoſers of the act appropriating the avails of our weſtern lands [illegible] as well might arguments be drawn, from the tyranny of the baſhaws of Turkey, againſt the appointment of ſelectmen in our ſeveral towns; as from epiſcopal hierarchies, againſt a preſbyterian and congregational clergy? The contraſt in the former being not greater than the latter. I dare appeal to the pages of authentic hiſtory to verify the fact. In this ſtate, we have had no great opportunity to diſcover the evils, which may ariſe from an epiſcopate: but from the *beginnings* which we have already ſeen, we have no great reaſon to believe, that our pious anceſtors who fled from the perſecutions of the Engliſh biſhops, were affrighted by a name. Many there are in this ſtate of the epiſcopal denominations, both laity and clergy who have my real regard and eſteem. I wiſh them peaceably to enjoy their own mode of worſhip; equally protected by the law, as every honeſt citizen of the ſtate. Some among the laity, I doubt not are genuine republicans. But when I trace the conduct of their biſhop, I view it with a mixture of contempt and indignation. Deſtitute of every ſpecies of civility towards his fellow citizens; with arrogance and impudence in the extreme; on his firſt return from Europe after the revolution, he aſſumed to HIMSELF a title not in the power of any man under heaven to give. In this all men of common ſenſe viewed him, with the ſame contempt they would the man who ſhould be ſilly enough, returning from captivity, to publiſh a commiſſion from the Dey of Algiers, to collect the revenue in our ports. He might introduce his publication with an *Allah Achbar. La ila illa allah. Mahamed raſoul allah*, God is great. There is no God but one. Mahomet is his prophet. Yet we ſhould all view him as a fool or a madman, deſerving only of that pity which reſults from his real contemptibleneſs.

But when this *would-be* biſhop of Connecticut, &c. in form claimed the ſpecial honors, he ſuppoſed due, to his preſent dignity (I adver to his attempt, at a public commencement at New-Haven, by virtue of his aſſumed office and ſelf created dignity, to take a ſtation above many of his ſuperiors) then was the time, to let the *would-be* prelate know, where others eſteemed his place. Had he claimed no precedence by any conteſted right, the politeneſs of the Preſident of Yale College, would have induced him to condeſcend, to do almoſt any thing not really ridiculous, to have gratified Dr. Seabury's vanity. But under the circumſtances of the caſe, Doctor Stiles would have been unpardonable, had he complied with the requeſt, and ſeated Doctor Seabury on the ſtage. The ſame arrogant line of conduct, has marked every ſtep of Doctor Seabury to the preſent time. Happy ſhould I feel myſelf, could I believe it rather a perſonal, than an epiſcopal character: But from my acquaintance with ſome of his ſubordinate clergy, I have reaſon to ſuſpect that they juſtify his pretences, and mean to ſupport him therein. Nor can we ſuppoſe ſuch a deſign, confined to the clergy, when we reflect on the late attempt made in legiſlature, to obtain for him an incorporation for a conſiſtory (for I deem it ſuch in embryo.) A ſtride little to have been expected in Connecticut! The eccleſiaſtical courts of England, ſprang from ſmall beginnings; but by a ſeries of encroachments on the civil authority; they at length, gained ſuch an eſtabliſhment; that it has long required the utmoſt vigilance in the courts of Weſtminſter Hall, to prevent them from engroſſing the whole judiciary of the kingdom. I do not however altogether believe, that thoſe gentlemen who foſtered the bill alluded to, meant to lay ſo pernicious a foundation. Yet I fear, that their zeal for pre-eminence is ſo great, that they do not ſufficiently conſider the means, provided the end can be attained.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

European Intelligence.

HAGUE, February 6.

Speech of Citizen Peter Paulus, Preſident of the Aſſembly of the Proviſional Repreſentatives of the Free People of Holland, at the opening of its Sittings, on January 27.

"BEHOLD, Citizens, at length the grand baſis of your Liberty founded, and the Ariſtocratic edifice of your ancient Government overthrown. Doubtleſs this baſis will prove durable, and under the ſupreme direction of the Almighty whoſe all-powerful hand has been ſo manifeſted in the events which have lately happened to us. During one of the moſt glorious campaigns of which the annals of the world ſpeak, the French army have already approached our frontier, and even ſet foot upon our territory, when the natural force of our country, its rivers, its waters of every kind, appeared to retard in ſome degree, and during a certain period, their progreſs; for experience has ſhewn that nothing can finally reſiſt the courage, the activity, and the indefatigable perſeverance of the French nation; and that frontier towns, fortreſſes,

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POPE.

THE ſubject of clerical influence and uſurpation, has been of late a topic of much altercation, both within and without the walls of our legiſlature. A multitude of arguments have been drawn from the hiſtories of nations, in the different ages of the world to prove, that this State is in imminent danger of eccleſiaſtical tyranny. Had thoſe arguments been rightly applied, I am confident that every perſon, in the leaſt acquainted with the ſubject, muſt have been in a degree, convinced of their propriety. Every perſon muſt have ſeen, the plan purſued by the clergy, of a certain ſect of chriſtians in this ſtate, aided by ſome perhaps who are not in reality of any denomination of religion, to be at leaſt calculated to engroſs all power, both civil and eccleſiaſtical; and to plunge this ſtate, now the happieſt under heaven, into all the miſeries occaſioned by the hierarchies of Europe.

It is in free countries a maxim generally adopted, "that every man has an indiſputable right to the unmoleſted enjoyment of his religious opinions, whatever they may be." And equally adopted is the maxim, "that no man under a pretext of religion may violate the laws of a ſtate with impunity; unleſs ſuch laws require the commiſſion of moral evil, or prohibit the free enjoyment of opinions." I ſhall not therefore enter into any diſpute relative to matters of faith: but ſtate a few facts drawing their obvious conſequences, ſo far forth as they affect civil ſociety.

The clergy of all proteſtant countries have long been diſputing the divine right, of dioceſan epiſcopacy. As that is a matter in ſome meaſure foreign to my preſent purpoſe, I ſhall leave it ſtill with them to decide the point. For whether eccleſiaſtical authority, reſides in a general council, pope, dioceſan biſhop, or preſbytery, ſo long as the clergy confine their authority to matters merely ſpiritual, it is of no importance to the ſtate: But as epiſcopal hierarchies whenever eſtabliſhed, have according to the hiſtories of all ſuch ſtates, been continually encroaching on the authority of the civil magiſtrates, I think it not amiſs to ſketch a little, their progreſs. During the firſt and a conſiderable part of the ſecond century of our era, chriſtian miniſters applied themſelves to the proper duties of their office; in their humble ſtations, dealt out the bread of life, to the numerous converts daily added to the chriſtian church. Perſecution, and that the moſt terrible was of many the unhappy fate. At length they wiſely united and concerted plans to ſcreen themſelves from the unrelenting vengeance of their heathen adverſaries. Preſidents by voluntary election were choſen, whoſe buſineſs was, while in office, to convoke and preſide in the meetings of their brethren; and in the receſs to watch carefully the common welfare of the church; and give notice of an impending ſtorm. The preſidents, *from* ſuch innocent and worthy beginnings, by the acceſſions of numbers, and their own ſanctity of character, roſe under the title of biſhops, to hold, almoſt an unlimited authority, among their chriſtian brethren, as well in matters temporal as eccleſiaſtical. The ſame officers, naturally took the lead, when the church was ſufficiently ſtrong to withſtand the civil magiſtracy of the Roman empire, finally overturned it; and graſped both the temporal and ſpiritual ſword; and for ages exerciſed a tyranny over the bodies and minds of men, unequalled in the annals of hiſtory. True it is, that in moſt countries of that extenſive empire, the forms of civil government were upholden; but in ſuch a manner as to be ſubſervient to the deſigns of the hierarchy only. The civil arm could not reach the clergy, while they by various devices, would at any time, wreſt from the power of the law, all perſons whom they wiſhed to favor.—And, the ſovereignty of nations, long depended on the will of an haughty prelate. Though of late, thoſe hierarchies have loſt ſome part of their uſurped importance; yet in thoſe countries, the badges of epiſcopal tyranny ſtill remain. The ſupreme repreſentative or magiſtrate of ſuch nations, is always conſecrated and inducted into office by a prelate. Nor do ſome of that denomination of clergy in this ſtate, (in defiance of common ſenſe) heſitate to ſay; that all civil authority, rightfully conveyed, is derived from the biſhop, who alone has power, to inſtitute the magiſtracy. In England, monarchy and epiſcopacy have always gone hand in hand. "No adopted maxim of James the firſt, was no biſhop, no king." Since his day, in each ſucceeding reign, the advocates for monarchy and arbitrary power, have found it neceſſary to ſupport the hierarchy. While the epiſcopal clergy, both in Great Britain and in this State, have been ſtrenuous advocates for monarchy. The words of the celebrated Mr. Hume, are (if I rightly remember) "With ſhame to the eſtabliſhed church be it ſpoken, that civil liberty and puritaniſm, have ever gone hand in hand." The evils, ſpringing from an epiſcopal hierarchy, as hinted at above, have been *unwarrantably* made uſe of, by the oppoſers of the act appropriating the avails of our weſtern lands. [illegible] might as well be drawn, from the tyranny of the baſhaws of Turkey, againſt the appointment of ſelectmen in our ſeveral towns; as from epiſcopal hierarchies, againſt a preſbyterian and congregational clergy? The contraſt in the former being not greater than the latter. I dare appeal to the pages of authentic hiſtory to verify the fact. In this ſtate, we have had no great opportunity to diſcover the evils, which may ariſe from an epiſcopate: but from the *beginnings* which we have already ſeen, we have no great reaſon to believe, that our pious anceſtors who fled from the perſecutions of the Engliſh biſhops, were affrighted by a name. Many there are in this ſtate of the epiſcopal denominations, both laity and clergy who have my real regard and eſteem. I wiſh them peaceably to enjoy their own mode of worſhip; equally protected by the law, as every honeſt citizen of the ſtate. Some among the laity, I doubt not are genuine republicans. But when I trace the conduct of their biſhop, I view it with a mixture of contempt and indignation. Deſtitute of every ſpecies of civility towards his fellow citizens; with arrogance and impudence in the extreme; on his firſt return from Europe after the revolution, he aſſumed to HIMSELF a title not in the power of any man under heaven to give. In this all men of common ſenſe viewed him, with the ſame contempt they would the man who ſhould be ſilly enough, returning from captivity, to publiſh a commiſſion from the Dey of Algiers, to collect the revenue in our ports. He might introduce his publication with an *Allah Achbar. La ila illa allah. Mahamed raſoul allah*, God is great. There is no God but one. Mahomet is his prophet. Yet we ſhould all view him as a fool or a madman, deſerving only of that pity which reſults from his real contemptibleneſs.

But when this *would-be* biſhop of Connecticut, &c. in form claimed the ſpecial honors, he ſuppoſed due, to his prelate dignity (I advert to his attempt, at a public commencement at New-Haven, by virtue of his aſſumed office and ſelf created dignity, to take a ſtation above many of his ſuperiors) then was the time, to let the *would-be* prelate know, where others eſteemed his place. Had he claimed no precedence by any conteſted right, the politeneſs of the Preſident of Yale College, would have induced him to condeſcend, to do almoſt any thing not really ridiculous, to have gratified Dr. Seabury's vanity. But under the circumſtances of the caſe, Doctor Stiles would have been unpardonable, had he complied with the requeſt, and ſeated Doctor Seabury on the ſtage. The ſame arrogant line of conduct, has marked every ſtep of Doctor Seabury to the preſent time. Happy ſhould I feel myſelf, could I believe it rather a perſonal, than an epiſcopal character: But from my acquaintance with ſome of his ſubordinate clergy, I have reaſon to ſuſpect that they juſtify his pretences, and mean to ſupport him therein. Nor can we ſuppoſe ſuch a deſign, confined to the clergy, when we reflect on the late attempt made in legiſlature, to obtain for him an incorporation for a conſiſtory (for I deem it ſuch in embryo.) A ſtride little to have been expected in Connecticut! The eccleſiaſtical courts of England, ſprang from ſmall beginnings; but by a ſeries of encroachments on the civil authority; they at length, gained ſuch an eſtabliſhment; that it has long required the utmoſt vigilance in the courts of Weſtminſter Hall, to prevent them from engroſſing the whole judiciary of the kingdom. I do not however altogether believe, that thoſe gentlemen who foſtered the bill alluded to, meant to lay ſo pernicious a foundation. Yet I fear, that their zeal for pre-eminence is ſo great, that they do not ſufficiently conſider the means, provided the end can be attained.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

European Intelligence.

HAGUE, February 6.

Speech of Citizen Peter Paulus, Preſident of the Aſſembly of the Proviſional Repreſentatives of the Free People of Holland, at the opening of its Sittings, on January 27.

"BEHOLD, Citizens, at length the grand baſis of your Liberty founded, and the Ariſtocratic edifice of your ancient Government overthrown. Doubtleſs this baſis will prove durable, and under the ſupreme direction of the Almighty whoſe all-powerful hand has been ſo manifeſted in the events which have lately happened to us. During one of the moſt glorious campaigns of which the annals of the world ſpeak, the French army have already approached our frontier, and even ſet foot upon our territory, when the natural force of our country, its rivers, its waters of every kind, appeared to retard in ſome degree, and during a certain period, their progreſs; for experience has ſhewn that nothing can finally reſiſt the courage, the activity, and the indefatigable perſeverance of the French nation; and that frontier towns, fortreſſes,

and strong holds of every kind, fall before their zeal and inconceivable efforts, but at a moment, however, when it was least expected, and when the campaign was thought to be at an end, a frost, the most intense which has almost ever been known, transformed at once our rivers, our canals, and our inundations, into roads and bridges, and what was esteemed in former times the strength of our country, and the security of our Government, became the means of accelerating the progress of the arms of a nation which has solemnly and publicly declared that they regard us not as enemies, but as brethren and allies. This striking event ought to lead us to contemplate with respectful admiration the adorable ways of the Almighty, who, when the prospect of the freedom of our country, was otherwise distant and uncertain, thus saved the effusion of so much blood, and snatched so many cities and countries from destruction.

"Let us, our hearts filled with gratitude, render thanks to God for this wonderful interference of his Providence; and since our liberty has so manifestly been founded by his will, let us keep his divine example before our eyes, and in all humility endeavour to make it the object of our imitation. Let justice, equity, and humanity, be the beginning and the end of all our actions and resolutions; and laying aside all hatreds, all spirit of party, and vengeance for former wrongs, let us remember that it was He who taught us to Bless those that curse us!

"Then will a blessing attend our labours; then, and then alone will union spring up among us, union without which we have seen this country can not subsist, but with the aid of which we have a bright example in our annals, that we are invincible!

"Then tranquility and calm will reign in every breast and the foundation being thus so happily laid, the edifice of our liberty will be gradually reared amid the influence of virtue, of reason, and of philosophy.

"When the sovereignty of the People shall have been acknowledged, when the unalienable rights of man, without distinction of religious or political opinions, shall have been solemnly declared, we may expect that peace, liberty, and security, which have been so long banished from our land, will again take up their abode with us, and will form the source of our common felicity.

"It is for this most desirable end, that I offer up my prayers to the Almighty, that he may grant us his divine blessing; that he may afford to us all, and particularly to me whom this Assembly has favoured with such a mark of its confidence, his paternal assistance: and that he may turn the efforts which we are about to make, to the happiness of a people so long outraged, insulted and oppressed."

EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY.

HAGUE 11th Pluviose—Jan. 31.

The third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible

The Representatives of the People, with the armies of the North, the Sambre and the Meuse decree as follows:—

Art. I. All goods, both moveable and immoveable, ships, merchandize of any kind, provisions and property of any kind whatever, belonging to Governments at war with the French Republic or of French emigrants; likewise those of priests, monks, members of Churches, or Spiritual Corporations, having emigrated from the conquered Provinces between the Rhine and the sea; also all goods whatever given in trust by members of churches and corporations, are seized and confiscated for the benefit of the French Republic.

II. All such persons as are debtors, concealers, or detainers of what is mentioned in the above article, are to give inventories of the same to the magistrates of their circuits, within eight days after the publication of the present.

All such as neglect to conform themselves to it are to pay a fine of double the value of the articles of which they have not given any account as above stated.

The fourth part of the fine, and likewise one fourth of the value of goods not declared, and the sum above cited, shall belong to the discoverers and informers.

III. An agent-general shall be appointed for all the United Provinces, who is to collect all the above inventories, and dispose of the things mentioned therein, according to the instruction he shall receive from the representatives of the people.

The magistrates are to deliver to him all the declarations made to them.

IV. It is forbidden to accept any notes or bills of exchange, or to make any negociation or loans for, or on account of governments at war with the French Republic, upon pain of confiscation of the whole value of such objects.

The transgressors of this shall be considered and dealt with as enemies of the French Republic.

V. It is forbidden to all civil and military agents of the French Republic, to seize upon any treasure belonging to towns, communes, or to the government of the United Netherlands, upon pain of arrest.

VI. What has been decreed by these presents shall be addressed to the states general, desiring them to send it to the respective states of the United Provinces, in order to be printed in both languages, and to be sent to, and posted up, without delay, in all the towns, communes, and ports of the United Provinces.

Signed upon the original, NS. HAUSSMANN, JOURBERT, and ROBERJOT.

Conformable to the original.

(Signed) NS. HAUSSMANN.

LONDON, February 10.

Mr. Alderman Curtis presented a petition, from the Society of Friends, called Quakers, against the war, as being incompatible with the Gospel of Christ; stating that they were owners of ships, and were called upon to furnish a number of men in proportion to the tonnage of such ships; that hoping that their case would be taken into serious consideration, and that the House would not agree to a measure, which might deprive the Petitioners and their families of the means of subsistance.—Ordered to be laid on the Table.

Government is now contracting at Hull for 10,000 tons of shipping, to be employed for four months certain from the first of March next. There never were such exertions before made in every department of the Navy for putting the country in the best state of security.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"Free, but not using our Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciousness," S. Scrip.

IT is not to be doubted, that the people of the United States both understand and enjoy social liberty, and the equal rights of men;—and yet, nothing is more common among them, than *Titles*. In what State, or Township, shall we not find Colonels, Majors, Captains, Squires, Judges, Sheriffs, Constables, &c.?——and in the professional line, Doctors of Law, Physic, and Divinity——in Colleges, Presidents, Professors, Tutors, Masters, and Bachelors of Arts, and Fresh men?——and yet, it has never been alledged, that any of these *Titles* have experimentally been found to militate against either the particular interest of any man, or the general good of the whole. They are confessedly inoffensive in their nature, and no man takes it into his head to raise a popular clamour against them:——In addition to these, we have some other *Titles*, which, like the above mentioned, hurt no *tender conscience*, viz. Elder, Deacon, and the lately assumed *Title* of Bishop, among some of our non-episcopal brethren.

These *Titles*, among non-episcopalians, are compatible with liberty, and the Laws of the United States; but similar *Titles*, among episcopalians, are reprobated and pronounced repugnant to liberty, laws, and what not!——How can this be?—Is the same thing justifiable and good in the hands of *one* set of men, and evil and unjustifiable in the hands of *another*?——Strange partiality indeed!——Equal liberty always supposes, that all Denominations of Christians, do enjoy, without interruption or molestation, whatever they hold essentially necessary to their system of doctrine and ecclesiastical existence.——To perpetuate their succession, and continue the system of their ecclesiastical economy, all denominations of the non-episcopal line use such *Names* or *Titles* of *Office* and *Relationship* as they hold proper and necessary:—and why the episcopal should not do the same thing, I confess I know not.——Are the Episcopalians Citizens of the United States, or are they not?——Are their opinions, and line of conduct, less tolerable than those of their neighbours?——Are they ever known to intringe upon the liberties of any other denomination, or to persecute them for difference of sentiment?—(I speak only of American Episcopalians). In cases of dispute, are they the first aggressors, and the raisers of newspaper litigation?——With whom orginated the call for Mr. Bowden's two letters to Dr. Stiles?—with himself, in a sermon preached in N. London, wherein was a number of ungentlemanly reflections upon our Episcopacy.—With whom originated the present question? Some non-episcopalian gentlemen———one of whom, with abundance of *good nature*, censured Bp. S——y for not observing the 19th of February;—and the other, possessed of a similar temper, took in hand to ridicule and reprobate an Office, of the nature of which he was entirely ignorant, and with which he had nothing to do?—

Those who are offended with Dr. S——y's Episcopal Title, ought to remember, that Dr. S——s has, within these eight or ten years last past, assumed one exactly similar. Now, if an *assumed Title*, be held innocent, and consistent with the laws of the Union;—undoubtedly a *Title* (a *Title* without which the Episcopalians can have no successor) uninterruptedly *transmitted* thro' near eighteen centuries, must be no less so. The present opposers of the Episcopate make frequent appeals to, and quote detached half sentences from, the laws and constitution of the United States; as if they wished to make it be believed that Episcopacy was by them expressly or virtually prohibited.—The fact is, there are no such laws or inhibitions existing; but to give a shadow of truth, to what is not strictly so, recourse is had to this stratagem of deception. So far are the laws and constitution of the Government of the United States from being inimical to the Episcopal Name and Office, that a few years since, an official Certificate was granted by our supreme civil Rulers, certifying quite the contrary.—Our adversaries will be pleased to take notice of this,—and at the same time to recollect, that some degree of civility is due to so large and respectable a body of people; if not for their own sake, yet for the sake of the President of the United States, who is both by birth, education, and sentiment, an Episcopalian.

ALETHEIA.

By the Ship Ohio, Capt Kemp, arrived at New York, from London, in 42 Days, we have the following Intelligence viz.

LONDON, February 27.

ON Wednesday the Grand Fleet under Earl Howe, consisting of 33 sail of the line and 12 frigates, anchored at Spithead. They convoyed the outward bound fleet of 395 sail to the westward of Cape Finisterre; when Admiral Parker with the squadron under his command took charge of the ships for the West Indies; and the Blenheim of 98 guns and Bombay Castle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ships, in order to convoy them to their respective places of destination.

The regiments gone on foreign service, under convoy of Earl Howe, are the 2d, 25th, 29th, 34th, 85th, and 96th, which are 3000 men, all in good health and spirits. The regiments left behind, are the 7th, 31st, 32d and 48th, being too sickly for foreign service; they are to be disembarked at Plymouth and Poole.

By an order of Council, some restrictions on American vessels touching at British ports are mitigated.

February 28.

Yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilberforce moved, "That at a time to be limited, the Slave Trade shall be entirely discontinued." There was a lengthy and animated debate, when on dividing the House, there appeared

For the Motion,	61
Against it	78
Majority	17

Capt. Roberts, of the Navy, is appointed to arrange the chain of alarm posts along the coasts, from the Land's End to Portsmouth.

Yesterday fortnight in the evening a dreadful fire broke out near the Church in Crediton, Devon, by which 25 houses were totally destroyed.

The scarcity of corn in Wales has been so severely felt by the poor, that the aid of the military has been necessary to suppress insurrection. Happily this has been effected hitherto without bloodshed.

BRITISH ARMY.

Osnaburgh, February 13.

Our head quarters are now at this place; and it is the earnest wish of every one that we may now have a little rest. The sufferings and loss of the army have been dreadful. When we began our retreat the number of British only was upward of 13,000, but now their whole return of effective men do not amount to half that number. In the march from Amersfort alone upwards of 3,000 soldiers were frozen to death, besides women and children. In one of our marches during the night over a large frozen morass, where an accident obliged me to remain behind the army for near an hour, my only direction, when the dawn came, to point out the route the army had taken, was the miserable victims that were lying every where dead, or dying of cold, famine, and fatigue in the road the army had marched.

In short, no defeat could have had more disastrous consequences than this unfortunate retreat has been attended with. Had our distresses proceeded from the enemy, they would have been more sufferable, but we owe them to the cowardice of our Allies, and to other causes which it is unnecessary to enter into at present. The officers have suffered but little compared with the men; for famine and cold were the forms in which death attacked us, and these the Officers could in some measure guard against.

At the moment I am writing this letter, no certain accounts have been received where the brigade, commanded by Lord Cathcart, is, or what rout it had taken.

Our Hopes [illegible] Credibility: would to God that were our only loss! The quantity of every description destroyed at Helvoetsluys, Rotterdam, Doesburgh and Doventer, exceed all calculation. At the latter place, only during the two days the Guards were there, 12,000 stand of arms were destroyed, intrenching tools innumerable, about 50,000 cwt. of powder, some millions of musquet ammunition, and 100 gun carriages besides a number of guns, which were spiked and left behind. At Doesburgh, it is thought about twenty times the quantity were destroyed.

March 3.

A commissioner is arrived in this country, from France to treat for an exchange of prisoners. This circumstance has given rise to a report that the National Convention had sent to propose to our government the opening of a negociation for peace. We can positively state that this rumour proceeds from the cause we have stated, and the commissioner has no other powers than to treat on the subject here mentioned.

The Government of Holland is still vested in their High Mightinesses the States General. The Provincial Assemblies only have been new-modelled provisionally; and in all the subordinate departments of office, in the collection of the revenue, and in all but the most confidential situations, the old persons remain. The private letters confirm the accounts of the exemplary conduct of the French Soldiery, and of the perfect tranquility which reigns in every part of the United Provinces.

Portsmouth, March 3. In consequence of the indisposition of Earl Howe, his flag was struck on board the Queen Charlotte; and the command of the Grand Fleet devolves on the Right Hon. Lord Bridport.

DUBLIN, February 27.

With reluctance we announce the report of a misfortune, as sudden and unexpected as ever agitated the public mind—no less than the premature recall of the most popular chief governor this country was ever favoured with, and the consequent removal of the men who possessed and deserved the confidence of the people. This measure, so calculated to depress the spirit of the nation, it is difficult to account for! Lately there was to hope, that the hitherto ill fated inhabitants of this country would be shortly relieved from the grievances they laboured under. The government proposed most salutary measures, and the Parliament seemed inclined to adopt them: in the interim, a vote is passed for an enormous sum of money to carry on the war. That being obtained, measures, it is said, were proposed to his Excellency which excited his indignation, and of course, his resignation.

This business has caused a general alarm and despondency, so great was the public expectation, on the happy effects of his Lordship's wise and well intentioned government, supported by men whose time-tried and patriotic energy has long gained them the confidence of their country.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to the Editor of the Maryland Journal, dated March 27, received by Capt. Towers.

"In Antigua and St. Kitts, the Assembly have determined on liberating 1000 slaves in each island, put them on pay, and train them up to arms, in order to defend the islands against Victor Hughes, who is much dreaded all over the West Indies.

"Mr. ——— is directly from Guadaloupe, and told me that he saw 1200 men march from Point Petre, a few days past, in order to embark for some secret expedition.

"One thousand men, I have no doubt, would take Antigua, and meet with little opposition. Many whom I heard roaring out *God save the King*, loud enough to split their *wine* pipes (of which they swallow a great quantity) the next day when the alarm was spread, were so frightened that they shed tears, and wished to be in America. Upon the whole they are in a bad way, and I do not pity them.—The judge of Montserrat, old Harum, talks of going to America, I suppose to deposit the money he made by adjudications. Several privateers from that port, are daily carrying in our countrymen, but they have not thought proper to condemn any as yet, I believe more out of fear than love."

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Nothing marks the difference between the northern and southern states more strikingly, than the following fact:—

The timber for the American frigates is procured in Georgia—but the superintendants are obliged to send men from the northern states to cut it—oxen to draw it to the places of shipment—and provisions to feed the men. This we are assured is the fact. [*Minerva.*]

April 28.

Extract of a letter from a respectable officer in the Western Army, to his friend in Elizabeth Town, dated, Head Quarters Greenville, Feb 8, 1795

and ſtrong holds of every kind, fall before their zeal and inconceivable efforts, but at a moment, however, when it was leaſt expected, and when the campaign was thought to be at an end, a froſt, the moſt intenſe which has almoſt ever been known, transformed at once our rivers, our canals, and our inundations, into roads and bridges, and what was eſteemed in former times the ſtrength of our country, and the ſecurity of our Government, became the means of accelerating the progreſs of the arms of a nation which has ſolemnly and publicly declared that they regard us not as enemies, but as brethren and allies. This ſtriking event ought to lead us to contemplate with reſpectful admiration the adorable ways of the Almighty, who, when the proſpect of the freedom of our country, was otherwiſe diſtant and uncertain, thus ſaved the effuſion of ſo much blood, and ſnatched ſo many cities and countries from deſtruction.

"Let us, our hearts filled with gratitude, render thanks to God for this wonderful interference of his Providence; and ſince our liberty has ſo manifeſtly been founded by his will, let us keep his divine example before our eyes, and in all humility endeavour to make it the object of our imitation. Let juſtice, equity, and humanity, be the beginning and the end of all our actions and reſolutions; and laying aſide all hatreds, all ſpirit of party, and vengeance for former wrongs, let us remember that it was He who taught us to Bleſs thoſe that curſe us!

"Then will a bleſſing attend our labours; then, and then alone will union ſpring up among us, union without which we have ſeen this country can not ſubſiſt, but with the aid of which we have a bright example in our annals, that we are invincible!

"Then tranquility and calm will reign in every breaſt and the foundation being thus ſo happily laid, the edifice of our liberty will be gradually reared amid the influence of virtue, of reaſon, and of philoſophy.

"When the ſovereignty of the People ſhall have been acknowledged, when the unalienable rights of man, without diſtinction of religious or political opinions, ſhall have been ſolemnly declared, we may expect that peace, liberty, and ſecurity, which have been ſo long baniſhed from our land, will again take up their abode with us, and will form the ſource of our common felicity.

"It is for this moſt deſirable end, that I offer up my prayers to the Almighty, that he may grant us his divine bleſſing; that he may afford to us all, and particularly to me whom this Aſſembly has favoured with ſuch a mark of its confidence, his paternal aſſiſtance: and that he may turn the efforts which we are about to make, to the happineſs of a people ſo long outraged, inſulted and oppreſſed."

EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY.

HAGUE 11th Pluviſe—Jan. 31.

The third year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible

The Repreſentatives of the People, with the armies of the North, the Sambre and the Meuſe decree as follows:—

Art. I. All goods, both moveable and immoveable, ſhips, merchandize of any kind, proviſions and property of any kind whatever, belonging to Governments at war with the French Republic or of French emigrants; likewiſe thoſe of prieſts, monks, members of Churches, or Spiritual Corporations, having emigrated from the conquered Provinces between the Rhine and the ſea; alſo all goods whatever given in truſt by members of churches and corporations, are ſeized and confiſcated for the benefit of the French Republic.

II. All ſuch perſons as are debtors, concealers, or detainers of what is mentioned in the above article, are to give inventories of the ſame to the magiſtrates of their circuits, within eight days after the publication of the preſent.

All ſuch as neglect to conform themſelves to it are to pay a fine of double the value of the articles of which they have not given any account as above ſtated.

The fourth part of the fine, and likewiſe one fourth of the value of goods not declared, and the ſum above cited, ſhall belong to the diſcoverers and informers.

III. An agent-general ſhall be appointed for all the United Provinces, who is to collect all the above inventories, and diſpoſe of the things mentioned therein, according to the inſtruction he ſhall receive from the repreſentatives of the people.

The magiſtrates are to deliver to him all the declarations made to them.

IV. It is forbidden to accept any notes or bills of exchange, or to make any negociation or loans for, or on account of governments at war with the French Republic, upon pain of confiſcation of the whole value of ſuch objects.

The tranſgreſſors of this ſhall be conſidered and dealt with as enemies of the French Republic.

V. It is forbidden to all civil and military agents of the French Republic, to ſeize upon any treaſure belonging to towns, communes, or to the government of the United Netherlands, upon pain of arreſt.

VI. What has been decreed by theſe preſents ſhall be addreſſed to the ſtates general, deſiring them to ſend it to the reſpective ſtates of the United Provinces, in order to be printed in both languages, and to be ſent to, and poſted up, without delay, in all the towns, communes, and ports of the United Provinces.

Signed upon the original, NS. HAUSSMANN, JOURBERT, and ROBERJOT.

Conformable to the original.
(Signed) NS. HAUSSMANN.

LONDON, February 10.

Mr. Alderman Curtis preſented a petition, from the Society of Friends, called Quakers, againſt the war, as being incompatible with the Goſpel of Chriſt; ſtating that they were owners of ſhips, and were called upon to furniſh a number of men in proportion to the tonnage of ſuch ſhips; that hoping that their caſe would be taken into ſerious conſideration, and that the Houſe would not agree to a meaſure, which might deprive the Petitioners and their families of the means of ſubſiſtance.—Ordered to be laid on the Table.

Government is now contracting at Hull for 10,000 tons of ſhipping, to be employed for four months certain from the firſt of March next. There never were ſuch exertions before made in every department of the Navy for putting the country in the beſt ſtate of ſecurity.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"Free, but not uſing our Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciouſneſs," S. Scrip.

IT is not to be doubted, that the people of the United States both underſtand and enjoy ſocial liberty, and the equal rights of men;—and yet, nothing is more common among them, than *Titles*. In what State, or Townſhip, ſhall we not find Colonels, Majors, Captains, Squires, Judges, Sheriffs, Conſtables, &c.?——and in the profeſſional line, Doctors of Law, Phyſic, and Divinity——in Colleges, Preſidents, Profeſſors, Tutors, Maſters, and Bachelors of Arts, and Freſh men?——and yet, it has never been alledged, that any of theſe *Titles* have experimentally been found to militate againſt either the particular intereſt of any man, or the general good of the whole. They are confeſſedly inoffenſive in their nature, and no man takes it into his head to raiſe a popular clamour againſt them:——In addition to theſe, we have ſome other *Titles*, which, like the above mentioned, hurt no *tender conſcience*, viz. Elder, Deacon, and the lately aſſumed *Title* of Biſhop, among ſome of our non-epiſcopal brethren.

Theſe *Titles*, among non-epiſcopalians, are compatible with liberty, and the Laws of the United States; but ſimilar *Titles*, among epiſcopalians, are reprobated and pronounced repugnant to liberty, laws, and what not!——How can this be?—Is the ſame thing juſtifiable and good in the hands of *one* ſet of men, and evil and unjuſtifiable in the hands of *another*?——Strange partiality indeed!——Equal liberty always ſuppoſes, that all Denominations of Chriſtians, do enjoy, without interruption or moleſtation, whatever they hold eſſentially neceſſary to their ſyſtem of doctrine and eccleſiaſtical exiſtence.——To perpetuate their ſucceſſion, and continue the ſyſtem of their eccleſiaſtical economy, all denominations of the non-epiſcopal line uſe ſuch *Names* or *Titles* of *Office* and *Relationſhip* as they hold proper and neceſſary:—and why the epiſcopal ſhould not do the ſame thing, I confeſs I know not.——Are the Epiſcopalians Citizens of the United States, or are they not?——Are their opinions, and line of conduct, leſs tolerable than thoſe of their neighbours?——Are they ever known to intringe upon the liberties of any other denomination, or to perſecute them for difference of ſentiment?—(I ſpeak only of American Epiſcopalians). In caſes of diſpute, are they the firſt aggreſſors, and the raiſers of newſpaper litigation?——With whom orginated the call for Mr. Bowden's two letters to Dr. Stiles?—with himſelf, in a ſermon preached in N. London, wherein was a number of ungentlemanly reflections upon our Epiſcopacy.—With whom originated the preſent queſtion? Some non-epiſcopalian gentlemen———one of whom, with abundance of *good nature*, cenſured Bp. S——y for not obſerving the 19th of February;—and the other, poſſeſſed of a ſimilar temper, took in hand to ridicule and reprobate an Office, of the nature of which he was entirely ignorant, and with which he had nothing to do?—

Thoſe who are offended with Dr. S——y's Epiſcopal Title, ought to remember, that Dr. St——s has, within theſe eight or ten years laſt paſt, aſſumed one exactly ſimilar. Now, if an *aſſumed Title*, be held innocent, and conſiſtent with the laws of the Union;—undoubtedly a *Title* (a *Title* without which the Epiſcopalians can have no ſucceſſion) uninterruptedly *tranſmitted* thro' near eighteen centuries, muſt be no leſs ſo. The preſent oppoſers of the Epiſcopate make frequent appeals to, and quote detached half ſentences from, the laws and conſtitution of the United States; as if they wiſhed to make it be believed that Epiſcopacy was by them expreſſly or virtually prohibited.—The fact is, there are no ſuch laws or inhibitions exiſting; but to give a ſhadow of truth, to what is not ſtrictly ſo, recourſe is had to this ſtratagem of deception. So far are the laws and conſtitution of the Government of the United States from being inimical to the Epiſcopal Name and Office, that a few years ſince, an official Certificate was granted by our ſupreme civil Rulers, certifying quite the contrary.—Our adverſaries will be pleaſed to take notice of this,—and at the ſame time to recollect, that ſome degree of civility is due to ſo large and reſpectable a body of people; if not for their own ſake, yet for the ſake of the Preſident of the United States, who is both by birth, education, and ſentiment, an Epiſcopalian.

ALETHEIA.

By the Ship Ohio, Capt. Kemp, arrived at New York, from London, in 42 Days, we have the following Intelligence viz.

LONDON, February 27.

ON Wedneſday the Grand Fleet under Earl Howe, conſiſting of 33 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, anchored at Spithead. They convoyed the outward bound fleet of 395 ſail to the weſtward of Cape Finiſter; when Admiral Parker with the ſquadron under his command took charge of the ſhips for the Weſt-Indies; and the Bleuheim of 98 guns and Bombay Caſtle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ſhips, in order to convoy them to their reſpective places of deſtination.

The regiments gone on foreign ſervice, under convoy of Earl Howe, are the 2d, 25th, 29th, 34th, 81ſt, and 96th, which are 3000 men, all in good health and ſpirits. The regiments left behind, are the 7th, 31ſt, 32d and 48th; being too ſickly for foreign ſervice; they are to be diſembarked at Plymouth and Poole.

By an order of Council, ſome reſtrictions on American veſſels touching at Britiſh ports are mitigated.

February 28.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Wilberforce moved, "That at a time to be limited, the Slave Trade ſhall be entirely diſcontinued." There was a lengthy and animated debate, when on dividing the Houſe, there appeared

For the Motion,	61
Againſt it	78
Majority	17

Capt. Roberts, of the Navy, is appointed to arrange the chain of alarm poſts along the coaſts, from the Land's End to Portſmouth.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight in the evening a dreadful fire broke out near the Church in Crediton, Devon, by which 25 houſes were totally deſtroyed.

The ſcarcity of corn in Wales has been ſo ſeverely felt by the poor, that the aid of the military has been neceſſary to ſuppreſs inſurrection. Happily this has been effected hitherto without bloodſhed.

BRITISH ARMY.

Oſnaburgh, February 13.

Our head quarters are now at this place; and it is the earneſt wiſh of every one that we may now have a little reſt. The ſufferings and loſs of the army have been dreadful. When we began our retreat the number of Britiſh only was upward of 13,000, but now their whole return of effective men do not amount to half that number. In the march from Amersfort alone upwards of 3,000 ſoldiers were frozen to death, beſides women and children. In one of our marches during the night over a large frozen moraſs, where an accident obliged me to remain behind the army for near an hour, my only direction, when the dawn came, to point out the route the army had taken, was the miſerable victims that were lying every where dead, or dying of cold, famine, and fatigue in the road the army had marched.

In ſhort, no defeat could have had more diſaſterous conſequences than this unfortunate retreat has been attended with. Had our diſtreſſes proceeded from the enemy, they would have been more ſufferable, but we owe them to the cowardice of our Allies, and to other cauſes which it is unneceſſary to enter into at preſent. The officers have ſuffered but little compared with the men; for famine and cold were the forms in which death attacked us, and theſe the Officers could in ſome meaſure guard againſt.

At the moment I am writing this letter, no certain accounts have been received where the brigade, commanded by Lord Cathcart, is, or what rout it had taken.

Our Hoſſen [illegible] credibility; would to God that were our only loſs! The quantity of every deſcription deſtroyed at Helvoetſluys, Rotterdam, Doeſburgh and Doventer, exceed all calculation. At the latter place, only during the two days the Guards were there, 12,000 ſtand of arms were deſtroyed, intrenching tools innumerable, about 50,000 cwt. of powder, ſome millions of muſquet ammunition, and 100 gun carriages beſides a number of guns, which were ſpiked and left behind. At Doeſburgh, it is thought about twenty times the quantity were deſtroyed.

March 3.

A commiſſioner is arrived in this country, from France to treat for an exchange of priſoners. This circumſtance has given riſe to a report that the National Convention had ſent to propoſe to our government the opening of a negociation for peace. We can poſitively ſtate that this rumour proceeds from the cauſe we have ſtated, and the commiſſioner has no other powers than to treat on the ſubject here mentioned.

The Government of Holland is ſtill veſted in their High Mightineſſes the States General. The Provincial Aſſemblies only have been new-modelled provinoually; and in all the ſubordinate departments of office, in the collection of the revenue, and in all but the moſt confidential ſituations, the old perſons remain. The private letters confirm the accounts of the exemplary conduct of the French Soldiery, and of the perfect tranquility which reigns in every part of the United Provinces.

Portſmouth, March 3. In conſequence of the indiſpoſition of Earl Howe, his flag was ſtruck on board the Queen Charlotte; and the command of the Grand Fleet devolves on the Right Hon. Lord Bridport.

DUBLIN, February 27.

With reluctance we announce the report of a misfortune, as ſudden and unexpected as ever agitated the public mind—no leſs than the premature recall of the moſt popular chief governor this country was ever favoured with, and the conſequent removal of the men who poſſeſſed and deſerved the confidence of the people. This meaſure, ſo calculated to depreſs the ſpirit of the nation, it is difficult to account for! Lately there was to hope, that the hitherto ill fated inhabitants of this country would be ſhortly relieved from the grievances they laboured under. The government propoſed moſt ſalutary meaſures, and the Parliament ſeemed inclined to adopt them: in the interim, a vote is paſſed for an enormous ſum of money to carry on the war. That being obtained, meaſures, it is ſaid, were propoſed to his Excellency which excited his indignation, and of courſe, his reſignation.

This buſineſs has cauſed a general alarm and deſpondency, ſo great was the public expectation, on the happy effects of his Lordſhip's wiſe and well intentioned government, ſupported by men whoſe time-tried and patriotic energy has long gained them the confidence of their country.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia, to the Editor of the Maryland Journal, dated March 27, received by Capt. Towers.

"In Antigua and St. Kitts, the Aſſembly have determined on liberating 1000 ſlaves in each iſland, put them on pay, and train them up to arms, in order to defend the iſlands againſt Victor Hughes, who is much dreaded all over the Weſt Indies.

"Mr. ——— is directly from Guadaloupe, and told me that he ſaw 1200 men march from Point Petre, a few days paſt, in order to embark for ſome ſecret expedition.

"One thouſand men, I have no doubt, would take Antigua, and meet with little oppoſition. Many whom I heard roaring out *God ſave the King*, loud enough to ſplit their *wine* pipes (of which they ſwallow a great quantity) the next day when the alarm was ſpread, were ſo frightened that they ſhed tears, and wiſhed to be in America. Upon the whole they are in a bad way, and I do not pity them.—The judge of Montſerrat, old Harum, talks of going to America, I ſuppoſe to depoſit the money he made by adjudications. Several privateers from that port, are daily carrying in our countrymen, but they have not thought proper to condemn any as yet, I believe more out of fear than love."

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Nothing marks the difference between the northern and ſouthern ſtates more ſtrikingly, than the following fact:—

The timber for the American frigates is procured in Georgia—but the ſuperintendants are obliged to ſend men from the northern ſtates to cut it—oxen to draw it to the places of ſhipment—and proviſions to feed the men. This we are aſſured is the fact. [*Minerva.*]

April 28.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable officer in the Weſtern Army, to his friend in Elizabeth Town, dated, Head Quarters Greenville, Feb 8, 1795

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1795. [N° 1725.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

[*Continued from our last.*]

HITHERTO I have considered episcopal usurpations and tyranny, in other countries; and hinted at attempts towards it in this. The time is however arrived, in which, we need not wander in the field of conjecture; nor attempt to foretel from probable symptoms, in the pulse of our prelatic body. This *would be*, bishop of Connecticut &c. has boldly come forward, in defiance of an express statute of the state, and by his own assumed authority, published a brief for a contribution, in all the episcopal congregations in this state. Were I disposed to follow the example of Doctor Seabury in his publication, respecting the Rev. Mr. Channing's making use of the American episcopal liturgy [illegible] tempt the title "Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode-Island," as assumed without the consent of the people, and as discovering intolerable arrogance and thirst for domination. Alas! this has "given a stab, to a well known character in his *tenderest* part"—but, O cursed democratic frenzy! it has "*impiously*"—let fall the ax of the guillotine upon his "venerable" neck, and to finish the character of this monster of cruelty, this "bloody assassin," "he triumphantly calls upon all around to behold him weltering in his gore"—This is not all—unheard of barbarity! he has not suffered him to rest quietly in his grave, but with diabolical malice "ra[illegible] into the ashes," [illegible] *gistion*, with whithase,

— Leopard, Farnam,
— Lively, Bunker,
— Neptune, Smith,
— Betsey, Cranston,
Schooner Betsy, Mills,
— Columbia, Carr,
Ship Abigail, Wood.

CLEARED,

Sloop Friendship, Webster, [illegible] Providence
[illegible] Ditto
[illegible] Philadelphia
[illegible] Jamaica
[illegible] Turks-Island
[illegible] Charleston
[illegible] Havanna
[illegible] Isle-of-May
[illegible] For
[illegible] Boston

"O [illegible] you better—since [illegible] our living is much improved, we get what we want from Cincinnati—I can say for myself, I have had plenty of vegetables all winter. The intense cold season has been very favourable to transportation, the road from this to Cincinnati continuing, nearly all the winter, as solid as paved streets. Duty is easy, escorting has been done with since the Indians have been in—the pack horses are constantly on the road, and individuals pass singly."

The Fanny, Capt. H. D. Braine, arrived here in 40 Days Passage from Greenock, has brought out 73 Passengers—a considerable number of whom are men with their families.

By some of the passengers who came out in the Fanny from Greenock, we learn that so serious were the apprehensions of a tumult among the lower orders of people, that the magistrates were making constables of every person in whom they could place any confidence.

BOSTON, April 29.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By Capt. Waring, arrived here since our last, in 15 days from St. Thomas's, via Salem, we learn, That the English flag was hoisted at St. Eustatia, the latter end of March; and that numbers of women and children had arrived at St. Thomas's, from St. Martins and St. Eustatia:

He also informs, of the arrival at St. Pierre, Martinico, of an English fleet of several sail of the line, and frigates, with upwards of fifty transports and victuallers, supposed to belong to the squadron which Lord Howe convoyed to sea in February last. The number of troops landed, was not known, as the Gibraltar ships did not come down with the fleet from Barbadoes.

The Count d'Aranda, is said to have arrived in France, as Ambassador from the Spanish court, on the subject of Peace. This nobleman is one of the most liberal and enlightened statesmen in Europe. He is above 75 years of age.

NEWPORT, May 5.

We learn that the NEWPORT LONG WHARF, HOTEL AND PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY, meets with a very liberal Encouragement in every Part of the United States—The Shares and Tickets sent to Charleston were immediately purchased, and now selling there at a considerable Advance; and the Sales already made at other Places exceed the most sanguine Expectations.

The Scheme of the Lottery, after the most critical Examination hath been found to give a fair and equal Chance to Adventurers, which united with the great Number of capital Prizes, and the Smallness of the Deduction, renders the Plan of it approved.

The Shares encourage adventuring largely, without a Hazard of the whole Sum, with a Prospect of Gain proportioned to the Sum adventured; the Price of a Share is 125 Dollars; but only 71 Dollars is required to be advanced; each Share will draw at least 60 Dollars, and hath an equal Chance of drawing from One to Six of the capital Prizes.

To those who adventure only Five, Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Dollars, single Tickets which cost Five Dollars each are preferable, to the small Division of a Share those Sums would purchase; for the Possessor of a single Ticket, has according to the Sum adventured, a fair and equal Chance to any Prize in the Lottery; and if the Ticket draws a Prize it is entitled to the Whole of it; the capital Prizes of 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, and 1,000 Dollars, are very great Sums to be gained by the Adventurer of only Five Dollars—and if a single Ticket draws the lowest Prize in the Lottery, it is double the Cost of the Ticket.

From a View of the public Utility of the Objects which this Lottery is to accomplish, the Fairness and Advantage of the Scheme, the known Respectability of the Managers, and the great Encouragement already given,—we anticipate with much Confidence, that the Sale of the Shares and Tickets, will be closed some Time before the Period that will be fixed on for drawing; which we are informed will be announced in the Course of this Month, and that it will commence sooner than is generally expected.

A late Providence Paper (says a Correspondent) contains some Observations, and well founded Objections, against the Cultivation of ornamental Trees. The Writer says, that the Lombardy Poplar has recently become the Taste in New York; but that it is subject to many Disadvantages, and in particular, that it is a Prey to the Caterpillar when its Shade is most wanted. Objections are also given to the Button Wood, and American Elm; and high Encomiums bestowed upon the Catalpa.——A Tree greatly superior to any of those abovenamed, is the Horse Chesnut; which while ornamental and shady, is rapid in Growth, and produces Fruit of Use to Community. The Nut of the Horse Chesnut Tree, has been found to produce a greater Quantity of Pearl-Ash than ten Times the Weight of

nished Europe too grand an example of generosity and humanity, to let us believe that they would fully that glory in the moments of tranquility, by avenging themselves on a set of humbled despots, deprived of all strength—He deserves not to triumph who basely abuses his victory. He alone can promise himself the constant and agreeable fruits of victory, who makes his vanquished foes blush by his justice and generosity, and convinces them that they are the persons who have chosen the worst side of the cause to defend. Citizens, generosity and justice carry with them irresistable force. Nothing can adorn the cause of our country but a constant adherence to those virtues. The exercise of revenge may afford a transitory pleasure in the moments of passion and delirium; [illegible] cruelties are commonly sad and fatal, while [illegible] equity and of generosity leaves nothing

New London, [illegible]

Newport, May 5, 1795.

ALL Persons indebted to, or who have Demands on, the Estate of JAMES SHAW, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is legally empowered to settle and adjust the same.

JAMES CAHOONE.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of said Bridge are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each and every Share Twenty Dollars, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, in Ten Days from this Date.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
West-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

Those Persons having Demands against the Sloop LAURA, late belonging to Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, of Richmond, in this State, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on or before the 25th Instant.

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, May 4, 1795.

YOUNG NIMROD.

THE young Nimrod will cover the ensuing Season for Four Dollars the Season, or Fifteen Shillings the single Leap. He will stand at the following Places, viz. At the Stable of Robert Potter, jun. on Little Rest Hill, from Monday the 4th until Friday the 8th of May; at the Subscriber's on the 9th; at Joseph Hoxsie, Esq'rs, in Charlestown, on the Afternoon of the 10th, there to remain until the 13th; thence back to the Subscriber's on the same Day; and on the 14th back to the first Stand; to pursue the same Circuit for the Season:—The Young Nimrod is a beautiful dapple grey, full sixteen Hands high, three Years old this Spring, is well proportioned and equal in Strength, Beauty and Activity, to any Horse in these Parts; his high Carriage, easy, elegant and regular moving will recommend him and his [illegible] of the Stock of Horses, [illegible] was the celebrated imported Horse Nimrod, now owned by Dr. Dyre, in Canterbury, his Dam was Josephus Peckham's dapple grey Mare, Bess; her Sire was the young Traveller, bred by Mr. Durfy, in Tiverton, her Grandsire the Old Traveller was brought to this State by Mr. Isaac Waters, of Long Island; the Old Traveller was much [illegible]med for Speed, the Saddle, or Colts:—The young Nimrod's Grand-dam was Bay Bess, his great Grand-dam was Black Trot, bred by Benjamin Peckham, Esq; of South Kingstown, his great great Grand dam was John Gardner, Esq'rs, Dun, this g. g. g. Grand dam was a beautiful blood bay Mare, called the Bloody Shoulder, sent a present by the Duke of Newcastle, in England, to his kinsman Mr. Pelham, of Newport, Merchant. Bloody Shoulder won three King's Plates on the Courses at New-Market.—To say more of the Horse or his Pedigree would be superfluous—"He needs but to be seen to be admired."

JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

N. B Good Pasturing for Mares at each Stand, and the strictest Attention paid to them by

ROBERT POTTER, jun.

South Kingstown, 27th April, 1795.

GRAND BAY.

THE HORSE, called the GRAND BAY, will cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, for Twenty Shillings for a Colt; Fourteen Shillings for the Season; or Six Shillings for a single Leap. Grand Bay is a very large, well spread Horse, Fifteen Hands and an Half high; his Limbs and Gait is excellent, and is of excellent Blood; was sired by the noted Old Fearnaught; his Dam came from the Westward; she is large and beautiful, and is an excellent Breeder. Grand Bay in short is one of the largest and most beautiful Horses on this Island; all who wish to have their Mares covered by a very large, elegant, and beautiful young Horse, are desired to call and see the Grand Bay for themselves.

BERIAH ANTHONY.

Middletown (Rhode-Island) May 5 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of Capt. THOMAS FORREST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having Demands on said Estate, are hereby called upon to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings within the aboveaid Time.

JOHN WARREN,
WILLIAM TRIPP.

Newport, May 4, 1795.

☞ *Those Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, would oblige him by making Payment at this Time.*

FOR SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

and ſtrong holds of every kind, fall before their zeal and inconceivable efforts, but at a moment, however, when it was leaſt expected, and when the campaign was thought to be at an end, a froſt, the moſt intenſe which has almoſt ever been known, tranſformed at once our rivers, our canals, and our inundations, into roads and bridges, and what was eſteemed in former times the ſtrength of our country, and the ſecurity of our Government, became the means of accelerating the progreſs of the arms of a nation which has ſolemnly and publicly declared that they regard us not as enemies, but as brethren and allies. This ſtriking event ought to lead us to contemplate with reſpectful admiration the adorable ways of the Almighty, who, when the proſpect of the freedom of our country, was otherwiſe diſtant and uncertain, thus ſaved the effuſion of ſo much blood, and ſnatched ſo many cities and countries from deſtruction.

"Let us, our hearts filled with gratitude, render thanks to God for this wonderful interference of his Providence; and ſince our liberty has ſo manifeſtly been founded by his will, let us keep his divine example before our eyes, and in all humility endeavour to make it the object of our imitation. Let juſtice, equity, and humanity, be the beginning and the end of all our actions and reſolutions; and laying aſide all hatreds, all ſpirit of party, and vengeance for former wrongs, let us remember that it was He who taught us to Bleſs thoſe that curſe us!

"Then will a bleſſing attend our labours; then, and then alone will union ſpring up among us, union without which we have ſeen this country can not ſubſiſt, but with the aid of which we have a bright example in our annals, that we are invincible!

LIQUOR,

in Herefordſhire and Glouceſterſhire.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

II. GRINDING, and the Management of the ground Fruit.

1. In the buſineſs of GRINDING, the Cideriſts of this diſtrict are as far ſuperior to thoſe of the ſouthern counties; where, as has been ſaid, a kind of Cider is ſometimes made; but where the mill not unfrequently conſiſts of a wooden Roller, ſtuck with hob-nails, working againſt an upright ſlab, beſet in a ſimilar manner. With this petty machine, the apples are broken, or torn, into fragments, that the preſs may have fuller power over the juice, than it would have, if the fruit were placed in it whole. For there, and every where, I believe, except in what are called the Cider Counties, it is generally conſidered, that the *cellular juice of the pulp*, only, is the requiſite ingredient of good cider.

In this country, however, it ſeems to be generally underſtood, that cider made from the juice of the pulp alone, is far from being perfect; as wanting, in a great meaſure, one of its moſt valuable properties—*flavour*—and ſome will ſay *colour*; it being likewiſe, I believe, pretty generally underſtood, that the finer Ciders owe their ſuperior flavour to the *kernels*, and their colour to the *rind*.*

Hence, in grinding, it becomes requiſite to common good management, that the rind and the kernels, as well as the pulp, ſhould be cruſhed or broken in ſuch a manner as to enable them to impart their qualities, with greater freedom to the liquor §.

In this intention, the Stone Runner and Chace are much preferable to the petty contrivance mentioned above; but they are not, in their preſent form, and under ordinary management, by any means equal to the entire reduction of the fruit. I have never ſeen any ground fruit go to the preſs (except in one inſtance) without having a large proportion of unreduced fragments of fruit among it: Whereas, on the principles which are here adopted, the whole ought to be reduced to a ſtate of Mucilage or Pap. Nor have I yet ſeen any reſiduum come from the preſs, without a very large proportion of the kernels unbroken: whereas, on the principles received, every kernel ſhould be cruſhed. Having obſerved the ſimplicity, and high degree of perfectneſs, with which the Sugar-Mills grind the Canes, or rather preſs out their Juice, between two plain iron-rollers, the imperfections of the Cider-Mill may appear the more ſtriking.

But the Sugar-Cane is a long, fibrous body, and readily paſſes through between the Rollers: whereas fruit, being globular, and of a cellular ſubſtance, is not eaſily laid hold of, or if caught, has no lengthened fibres to induce it to paſs, like the Cane, between *plain rollers*.

It has, however, been found, that between *fluted rollers*, it may be made to paſs; and, in conſequence, theſe Rollers are in uſe, though not common. They are of caſt Iron, hollow, about nine inches diameter, with flutes or teeth, about one inch wide, and nearly as much deep. They are ſold, I underſtand, by the iron-mongers of the diſtrict. In general, they are worked by hand, two men working againſt each other. I have ſeen a pair adapted to a Corn-Mill, turned by water. Between theſe the fruit paſſes twice: the Rollers being firſt ſet wide, to break it into fragments; and afterwards cloſer, to reduce the fragments. But even this is not a perfect engine: in the reſiduum from the preſs, many kernels are found. Beſides the acid of the fruit is liable to corrode the Iron; and this, in return, to tinge the liquor; tho' neither of theſe inconveniences are *acknowledged*. In a country, however, where ſtone is not eaſily to be had, this may, perhaps, be found the moſt eligible Cider-Mill.

But in this diſtrict, where Stone is ſufficiently plentiful, the Stone Runner and Trough ſeem to be the moſt eligible Mill, at preſent known; though it appears to me highly probable, that, with attention and perſeverance, a more perfect machine might be invented.

[To be continued.]

* *The Hagloe Crab, however, is an* Evidence *againſt this Idea.—It is one of the paleſt rinded Apples which grow; yet produces the higheſt coloured Cider, which is made. The Stire-Apple is likewiſe pale rinded; yet affords a high coloured liquor. Some are of opinion, that the rind gives the* ſtrength! *Others, that it communicates flavour to the liquor. From a ſlight examination of the rinds of fruit, they appear to be warm and aromatic; qualities belonging to eſſential Oil; and, it is probable, the pungency may paſs as ſtrength; while the aramatic may communicate additional flavour.*

§ *The Effect of the* Stalks *of Fruit has not, perhaps, been attended to. Attentive managers pick the largeſt off, in ſorting the fruit; but not, perhaps, with ſufficient ſcrupulouſneſs. The Stalks of Raiſins are known, I believe, to have a bad Effect on the Wine made from that fruit, and thoſe of Apples may have a ſimilar Effect on Cider.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"Free, but not uſing our Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciouſneſs." S. Scrip.

IT is not to be doubted, that the people of the United States both underſtand and enjoy ſocial liberty, and the equal rights of men;—and yet, nothing is more common among them, than *Titles*. In what State, or Townſhip, ſhall we not find Colonels, Majors, Captains, Squires, Judges, Sheriffs, Conſtables, &c.?——and in the profeſſional line, Doctors of Law, Phyſic, and Divinity——in Colleges, Preſidents, Profeſſors, Tutors, Maſters, and Bachelors of Arts, and Freſh men?——and yet, it has never been alledged, that any of theſe *Titles* have experimentally been found to militate againſt either the particular intereſt of any man, or the general good of the whole. They are confeſſedly inoffenſive in their nature, and no man takes it into his head to raiſe a popular clamour againſt them:——In addition to theſe, we have ſome other *Titles*, which, like the above mentioned, hurt no *tender conſcience*, viz. Elder, Deacon, and the lately aſſumed *Title* of Biſhop, among ſome of our non-epiſcopal brethren.

[illegible] non-epiſcopalians, are compatible [illegible] of the United States; but

RAN AWAY from the [illegible]ians, are reprobated and Servant named ISRAEL Davy, laws, and what not! Had on when he went away, a light ſome thing juſtifiable cloth Coat, ſtriped Jane Waiſtcoat, ſtripe, and evil and Trowſers, white Tow cloth Shirt, Felt Hat, Strange par- Cloth Greatcoat.—He took with him a dark ſummer that cloth Coat, ſtriped Silk Waiſtcoat, Nankeen Breeches, one Holland Shirt, one Pair Cotton, one Pair Worſted, and one Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Caſtor Hat. Is a dirty ſlovenſh looking Fellow, about 5 Feet high.—— Previous to his going off, he ſtole One of his Indentures, and burnt it. Whoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſend him to his Maſter, or ſecure him in any Gaol in the United States, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have FOUR PENCE Reward.

CHRISTOPHER HOLT.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Runaway, as they may expect to ſuffer the Severity of the Law. C. H.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, now in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker, and other Tenants; admeaſuring in Front, on Ann Street, Forty-five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be ſeen and admeaſured) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.——Alſo a Garden Lot, with a large Barn and Chaiſe-Room; the Whole Sixty Feet in Front, on a Street called Barney-Street, and Eighty Feet Back (or as it may admeaſure). The Barn to be immediately given Poſſeſſion of, and the Garden on the 25th of March next. Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Giles Hoſier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the ſame Rate.

To thoſe that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen. By the ſingle Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims to the Eſtate to BENJAMIN INGRAHAM, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are hereby again called upon to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH INGRAHAM, Executrix.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

BRITISH ARMY.

Oſnaburgh, February 13.

Our head quarters are now at this place; and it is the earneſt wiſh of every one that we may now have a little reſt. The ſufferings and loſs of the army have been dreadful. When we began our retreat the number of Britiſh only was upward of 13,000, but now their whole return of effective men do not amount to half that number. In the march from Amerſfort alone upwards of 3,000 ſoldiers were frozen to death, beſides women and children. In one of our marches during the night over a large frozen moraſs, where an accident obliged me to remain behind the army for near an hour, my only direction, when the dawn came, to point out the route the army had taken, was the miſerable victims that were lying every where dead, or dying of cold, famine, and fatigue in the road the army had marched.

In ſhort, no defeat could have had more diſaſterous conſequences than this unfortunate retreat has been attended with. Had our diſtreſſes proceeded from the enemy, they would have been more ſufferable, but we owe them to the cowardice of our Allies, and to other cauſes which it is unneceſſary to enter into at preſent. The officers have ſuffered but little compared with the men; for famine and cold were the forms in which death attacked us, and theſe the Officers could in ſome meaſure guard againſt.

At the moment I am writing this letter, no certain accounts have been received where the brigade, commanded by Lord Cathcart, is, or what rout it had taken.

On Half [illegible]	20,000		
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000	are	10,000
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
100	100		10,000
110	50		5,500
500	25		12,500
11,200	10		112,000
12,000			250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Manage*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

BENONI PECKHAM

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—— Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 20, 1795.